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HICKMAN PALERMO TRUONG & BECKER, LLP			CHEA, PHILIP J	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/658,912	IYER ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Philip J. Chea	2153

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10 October 2007.

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-43 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) Claim(s) 1-43 is/are rejected.
7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on 10 October 2007 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____ .
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date . 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) Other: ____ .

DETAILED ACTION

This Office Action is in response to an Amendment filed October 10, 2007. Claims 1-43 are currently pending. Any rejection not set forth below has been overcome by the current Amendment.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless - -

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

2. Claims 1, 4, 11, 14, 17, 24, and 37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102 (e) as being anticipated by Beadles et al (Pub # US 2003/0037128).

Beadles et al (Pub # US 2003/0037128) teach a method of processing a network device operating system operation (see e.g. [0022], which implies a method of processing a network device operating system operation because policy and configuration information is downloaded to a network device using a secure communications link. In this instance, the downloading of the network policy information acts as the network device OS operation), receiving the network device operating system operation and associated data within an XML document (see e.g. [0044], which implies that the network device operating system operation and associated data within an XML document are received because the policies information

that is downloaded is stored as XML data), parsing the XML document to identify the network device OS operation (see e.g. [0050], which implies parsing of an XML document to identify the network device OS operation because the policy operation is parsed into an identifiable format), selecting one of several network device operating system components that can process the identified network device OS operation (see e.g. [0048], which implies selecting one of several network device operating system components that can process the identified network device because a device plug-in framework embedded within the OS to translate the policy into an identifiable format and deliver the policy to the edge device of the OS), preparing the associated data for use by the selected one of several network device OS components (see e.g. [0044], which implies that the associated data is prepared for use by the OS component because the device plug-in layer receives the XML data and translates the data to device-specific configuration data), and providing the identified network device OS operation and the reared data in a callback to the selected one of the several network device OS components (see e.g. [0047], which implies providing the identified network device OS operation and the reared data in a callback to the selected one of the several network device OS components because the OS operation and the prepared data are provided to the selected OS system component because the Device plug-in includes a provisioner that provides the policy and configuration data to be downloaded to the device).

In reference to claims 4, 17, 17, 27, and 37 Beadles et al (Pub # US 2003/0037128) teach a method including limitations for processing the identified network device OS operation in preparation for invoking a function that can perform one or more tasks associated with the operation (see e.g. [0050], which implies a step of processing the identified network device OS operation in preparation for invoking a function that can perform one or more tasks associated with the operation because a push

model is embedded within the invention for delivering the policies to the specified edge devices) and invoking the function defined by the network device OS component that can perform the one or more tasks associated with the operation (see e.g. [0052], which implies a step for invoking the function defined by the network device OS component that can perform the one or more tasks associated with the operation because a pull model is embedded in the invention in which the plug-in actually transports the requested policy to the edge device from which the request was made).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103 which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Subject matter developed by another person, which qualifies as prior art only under subsection (f) or (g) of section 102 of this title, shall not preclude patentability under this section where the subject matter and the claimed invention were, at the time the invention was made, owned by the same person or subject to an obligation of assignment to the same person.

4. Claims 2, 15, 25, and 35 are rejected under 35 USC 103 as being unpatentable over Beadles et al (Pub # US 2003/0037128) in view of Paul et al (Pat # US 7,013,329).

In reference to claims 2, 15, 25, and 35 Beadles et al teach a method including a limitation for receiving responsive data from the selected one of the several network device OS components (see e.g. [0048], which implies a limitation for receiving responsive data from the selected one of the several network device OS components because the edge device receives the translated XML policy data sent from the network device plug-in).

Beadles et al explicitly teach the limitations as disclosed above except for creating a responsive XML document that contains the responsive data in XML format and sending the responsive XML document to a network management application.

The general concept of creating a responsive XML document that contains the responsive data in XML format and sending the responsive XML document to a network management application is well known in the art as illustrated by Paul et al (Pat # US 7,013,329). Paul et al teach a method including the limitations for creating a responsive XML document that contains the responsive data in XML format (see spec, sec. 49, lines 5-21, which implies this limitation because a listener-invoked state machine embedded within the network generates a responsive XML document to the data sent from the presentation manager) and sending the responsive XML document to a network management application (see spec, sec. 49, lines 22-35, which implies this limitation because the XML document is sent from the listener to a converter in order to be sent to the network device handler of the application).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Beadles et al to include the steps of creating a responsive XML document that contains the responsive data in XML format and sending the responsive XML document to a network management application in order to improve upon the maintenance of network device, as implied in sec. 49, lines 5-21 of Paul et al.

5. Claims 3, 16, 26, and 36 are rejected under 35 USC 103 as being unpatentable over Beadles et al (Pub # US 2003/0037128) in view of Paul et al (Pat # US 7,013,329).

In reference to claims 3, 16, 26, and 36 Beadles et al teach a method including a limitation for receiving responsive data from the selected one of the several network device OS components (see e.g. [0048], which implies a limitation for receiving responsive data from the selected one of the several network device OS components because the edge device receives the translated XML policy data sent from the network device plug-in).

Beadles et al explicitly teach the limitations as disclosed above except for wherein the XML document is received within a transport protocol message that conforms to one of several transport protocols, and further comprising the step of extracting the XML document from the transport protocol message.

The general concept of wherein the XML document is received within a transport protocol message that conforms to one of several transport protocols, and further comprising the step of extracting the XML document from the transport protocol message is well known in the art as illustrated by Paul et al (Pat # US 7,013,329). Paul et al teach a method including the limitations for wherein the XML document is received within a transport protocol message that conforms to one of several transport protocols (see spec, sec. 49, lines 22-35, which implies this limitation because the XML document is sent using a protocol that is accepted by the client process) and further comprising the step of extracting the XML document from the transport protocol message (see spec, sec. 49, lines 22-35, which implies this limitation because the XML document is converted to the client process using a protocol that accepts documents that can be generated with a conventional XML converter or the system will communicate with the client process in the protocol of the client process based on the information in the XML document).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Beadles et al to include the step wherein the XML document is received within a transport protocol message that conforms to one of several transport protocols, and further comprising the step of extracting the XML document from the transport protocol message in order to improve upon the maintenance of devices in a network, as implied in sec. 49, lines 5-35 of Paul et al.

6. Claims 5, 13, 18, 28, and 38 are rejected under 35 USC 103 as being unpatentable over Beadles et al (Pub # US 2003/0037128) in view of Shah et al (Pat # US 6,041,325).

In reference to claims 5, 18, 28, and 38 Beadles et al teach a method including a limitation for processing a network device operating system operation, as previously stated (see e.g. [0022]).

Beadles et al explicitly teach the limitations as disclosed above except for validating data associated with the network device OS operation and mapping the data to one or more data structures that are associated with the function.

The general concept of validating data associated with the network device OS operation and mapping the data to one or more data structures that are associated with the function is well known in the art as illustrated by Shah et al (Pat # US 6,041,325). Shah et al teach a method including the limitations for validating data associated with the network device OS operation (see spec, sec. 15, lines 4-10, which implies this limitation because the invention has logic embedded to validate data needed for functional operations carried out within the network of the invention) and mapping the data to one or more data structures that are associated with

the function (see spec, sec. 15, lines 60-67, which implies this limitation because the system partitions data associated with restricted access operation into separate data in order to carry out the restriction of service offering on the network).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Beadles et al to include the steps of validating data associated with the network device OS operation and mapping the data to one or more data structures that are associated with the function in order to improve upon the maintenance of services in a network, as implied in sec. 2, lines 23-67 of Shah et al.

7. Claims 6, 19, 29, and 39 are rejected under 35 USC 103 as being unpatentable over Beadles et al (Pub # US 2003/0037128) in view of Nguyen (Pat # US 5,396,626).

In reference to claims 6, 19, 29, and 39 Beadles et al teach a method including a limitation for receiving the network device operating system operation and associated data within an XML document, as previously stated (see e.g. [0044]).

Beadles et al explicitly teach the limitations as disclosed above except for receiving a query from a network management application about the several network device OS components that are supported and providing a response to the network management application that identifies one or more of the several network device OS components that are supported.

The general concept of receiving a query from a network management application about the several network device OS components that are supported and providing a response to the network management application that identifies one or more of the several network device OS components that are supported is well known in the art as illustrated by Nguyen (Pat #

US 5,396,626). Nguyen teach a method including the limitations for receiving a query from a network management application about the several network device OS components that are supported (see sec. 13, lines 35-41, which implies this limitation because the OS receives a query to identify hardware or software components that satisfy scope criteria supported within the system) and providing a response to the network management application that identifies one or more of the several network device OS components that are supported (see spec, sec. 13, lines 49-52, which implies this limitation because identities of components supported in the scope of the invention are returned to the requesting client).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Beadles et al to include the steps of receiving a query from a network management application about the several network device OS components that are supported and providing a response to the network management application that identifies one or more of the several network device OS components that are supported in order to effectively maintain service components in a network, as implied in sec. 13, lines 12-24 of Nguyen.

8. Claims 7, 20, 30, and 40 are rejected under 35 USC 103 as being unpatentable over Beadles et al (Pub # US 2003/0037128) in view of Nguyen (Pat # US 5,396,626).

In reference to claims 7, 20, 30, and 40 Beadles et al teach a method including a limitation for receiving the network device operating system operation and associated data within an XML document, as previously stated (see e.g. [0044]).

Beadles et al explicitly teach the limitations as disclosed above except for receiving a query from a network management application about one or more of several objects that are

supported by the several components and providing a response to the network management application that identifies one or more of the objects that are supported.

The general concept of for receiving a query from a network management application about one or more of several objects that are supported by the several components and providing a response to the network management application that identifies one or more of the objects that are supported is well known in the art as illustrated by Nguyen (Pat # US 5,396,626).

Nguyen teach a method including the limitations for receiving a query from a network management application about one or more of several objects that are supported by the several components (see sec. 13, lines 44-48, which implies this limitation because the properties of components are examined to see if the components satisfy the scope criteria) and providing a response to the network management application that identifies one or more of the objects that are supported (see spec, sec. 13, lines 49-52, which implies this limitation because the component properties supported in the scope of the invention are returned to the requesting client).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Beadles et al to include the steps of receiving a query from a network management application about one or more of several objects that are supported by the several components and providing a response to the network management application that identifies one or more of the objects that are supported in order to effectively maintain service components in a network, as implied in sec. 13, lines 12-24 of Nguyen.

9. Claims 8, 21, 31, and 41 are rejected under 35 USC 103 as being unpatentable over Beadles et al (Pub # US 2003/0037128) in view of Shell et al (Pub # US 2003/0018764).

In reference to claims 8, 21, 31, and 41 Beadles et al teach a method including a limitation for receiving the network device operating system operation and associated data within an XML document, as previously stated (see e.g. [0044]).

Beadles et al explicitly teach the limitations as disclosed above except for receiving a query from a network management application about one or more of several methods that are supported by the objects and providing a response to the network management application that identifies one or more of the methods that are supported.

The general concept of for receiving a query from a network management application about one or more of several objects that are supported by the several components and providing a response to the network management application that identifies one or more of the objects that are supported is well known in the art as illustrated by Shell et al (Pub # US 2003/0018764). Shell et al teach a method including the limitations for receiving a query from a network management application about one or more of several methods that are supported by the objects (see e.g. [0005] – [0006], which implies this limitation because a query is sent from a service provider to a mobile device regarding configuration settings on the mobile device, the query maybe sent in the form of an XML document and the settings of the device also comprises the method in which the configuration occurs) and providing a response to the network management application that identifies one or more of the methods that are supported (see e.g. [0014], which implies this limitation because components on the mobile device are used to respond to the query document).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Beadles et al to include the steps of receiving a query from a network management application about one or more of several methods that are supported by the several objects and providing a response to the network management application that identifies one or more of the methods that are supported in order to effectively configure mobile devices in a network, as implied in e.g. [0014] of Shell et al.

10. Claims 9, 22, 32, and 42 are rejected under 35 USC 103 as being unpatentable over Beadles et al (Pub # US 2003/0037128) in view of Shell et al (Pub # US 2003/0018764).

In reference to claims 9, 22, 32, and 42 Beadles et al teach a method including a limitation for receiving the network device operating system operation and associated data within an XML document, as previously stated (see e.g. [0044]).

Beadles et al explicitly teach the limitations as disclosed above except for receiving a query from a network management application about one or more of several attributes that are supported by the methods and providing a response to the network management application that identifies one or more of the attributes that are supported.

The general concept of for receiving a query from a network management application about one or more of several objects that are supported by the several components and providing a response to the network management application that identifies one or more of the objects that are supported is well known in the art as illustrated by Shell et al (Pub # US 2003/0018764). Shell et al teach a method including the limitations for receiving a query from a network management application about one or more of several attributes that are

supported by the methods (see e.g. [0005] – [0006], which implies this limitation because a query is sent from a service provider to a mobile device regarding configuration settings on the mobile device, the query maybe sent in the form of an XML document and the settings of the device also comprises the attributes in which the configuration is comprised of) and providing a response to the network management application that identifies one or more of the attributes that are supported (see e.g. [0014], which implies this limitation because components on the mobile device are used to respond to the query document).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Beadles et al to include the steps of receiving a query from a network management application about one or more of several attributes that are supported by the several methods and providing a response to the network management application that identifies one or more of the attributes that are supported in order to effectively configure mobile devices in a network, as implied in e.g. [0014] of Shell et al.

11. Claims 10, 23, 33, and 43 are rejected under 35 USC 103 as being unpatentable over Beadles et al (Pub # US 2003/0037128) in view of Slaughter et al (Pat # US 6,970,869).

In reference to claims 10, 23, 33, and 43 Beadles et al teach a method including a limitation for receiving the network device operating system operation and associated data within an XML document, as previously stated (see e.g. [0044]).

Beadles et al explicitly teach the limitations as disclosed above except for receiving an invocation from a network management application about one or more of several methods

that are supported by one or more objects of the several components and invoking the one or more methods through a callback to one or more of the components.

The general concept of for receiving an invocation from a network management application about one or more of several methods that are supported by one or more objects of the several components and invoking the one or more methods through a callback to one or more of the components is well known in the art as illustrated by Slaughter et al (Pat # US 6,970,869). Slaughter et al teach a method including the limitations for receiving an invocation from a network management application about one or more of several methods that are supported by one or more objects of the several components (see spec, sec. 28, lines 3-30, which implies this limitation because a service's method gate receives a request from a client application to invoke one of the service's methods for which a resulting object reference is to be sent) and invoking the one or more methods through a callback to one or more of the components (see spec, sec. 28, lines 14-30, which implies this limitation because the results are returned in response to the method called by the client).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Beadles et al to include the steps of receiving a query from a network management application about one or more of several attributes that are supported by the several methods and providing a response to the network management application that identifies one or more of the attributes that are supported in order to effectively distinguish services for devices in a network, as implied in sec. 20, lines 47-67 of Slaughter et al.

12. Claim 12 is rejected under 35 USC 103 as being unpatentable over Beadles et al (Pub # US 2003/0037128) in view of Slaughter et al (Pat # US 6,970,869).

In reference to claim 12 Beadles et al teach a method including a limitation for processing a network device operating system operation, as discussed above (see e.g. [0022]).

Beadles et al explicitly teach the limitations as disclosed above except for component XML logic that implements one or more of the callbacks to which the identified network device OS operation and the prepared data are provided by the programmatic agent infrastructure logic and component API logic that provides an API for one or more functions of the network device OS component.

The general concept of component XML logic that implements one or more of the callbacks to which the identified network device OS operation and the prepared data are provided by the programmatic agent infrastructure logic and component API logic that provides an API for one or more functions of the network device OS component is well known in the art as illustrated by Slaughter et al (Pat # US 6,970,869). Slaughter et al teach a method including the limitations for component XML logic that implements one or more of the callbacks to which the identified network device OS operation and the prepared data are provided by the programmatic agent infrastructure logic (see spec, sec. 19, lines 34-58, which implies this limitation because the message gate may implement an API to send messages from the requesting client applications and receive messages from the service's method gate in an XML schema) and component API logic that provides an API for one or more functions of the network device OS component (see spec, sec. 19, lines 34-58, which implies this

limitation because the function of the service's method gate is to invoke the requested service method and this function maybe carried out using an API).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Beadles et al to include the steps of receiving a query from a network management application about one or more of several attributes that are supported by the several methods and providing a response to the network management application that identifies one or more of the attributes that are supported in order to effectively distinguish services for devices in a network, as implied in sec. 20, lines 47-67 of Slaughter et al.

13. Claim 34 is rejected under 35 USC 103 as being unpatentable over Beadles et al (Pub # US 2003/0037128) in view of Bradley et al (Pat # US 6,957,256).

In reference to claim 34 Beadles et al teach a method including limitations for a method of processing a network device operating system operation (see e.g. [0022], which implies a method of processing a network device operating system operation because policy and configuration information is downloaded to a network device using a secure communications link. In this instance, the downloading of the network policy information acts as the network device OS operation), receiving the network device operating system operation and associated data within an XML document (see e.g. [0044], which implies that the network device operating system operation and associated data within an XML document are received because the policies information that is downloaded is stored as XML data), parsing the XML document to identify the network device OS operation (see e.g. [0050], which implies parsing of an XML document to identify the network device OS operation because the policy

operation is parsed into an identifiable format), selecting one of several network device operating system components that can process the identified network device OS operation (see e.g. [0048], which implies selecting one of several network device operating system components that can process the identified network device because a device plug-in framework embedded within the OS to translate the policy into and identifiable format and deliver the policy to the edge device of the OS), preparing the associated data for use by the selected one of several network device OS components (see e.g. [0044], which implies that the associated data is prepared for use by the OS component because the device plug-in layer receives the XML data and translates the data to device-specific configuration data), and providing the identified network device OS operation and the reared data in a callback to the selected one of the several network device OS components (see e.g. [0047], which implies providing the identified network device OS operation and the reared data in a callback to the selected one of the several network device OS components because the OS operation and the prepared data are provided to the selected OS system component because the Device plug-in includes a provisioner that provides the policy and configuration data to be downloaded to the device).

Beadles et al explicitly teach the limitations as disclosed above except for a network interface that is coupled to a data network for receiving one or more packet flows, a processor, and one or more stored sequences of instructions.

The general concept of a network interface that is coupled to a data network for receiving one or more packet flows, a processor, and one or more stored sequences of instructions is well known in the art as illustrated by Bradley et al, which teaches a method including

limitations for a network interface that is coupled to a data network for receiving one or more packet flows (see claim 22, which implies a network interface that is coupled to a data network for receiving one or more packet flows because claim 22 states “the computer system comprising: a network interface that is coupled to a network for receiving one or more packet flows”), and a processor and stored sequences of instructions that cause the steps of the invention to be carried out (see claim 22, which implies this limitation because claims 22 shows a processor and a computer-readable medium comprising one or more stored sequences of instructions that cause the operation within the invention to be carried out).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Beadles et al to include the steps of a network interface that is coupled to a data network for receiving one or more packet flows, a processor, and one or more stored sequences of instructions in order to effectively link an operation to a network management system in a network, as implied in sec. 27, lines 33-51 of Bradley et al.

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments filed October 10, 2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

A) Applicant contends that Beadles does not teach selecting one of several network device operating system components that can process the identified network device operating system operation.

In considering A), the Examiner respectfully disagrees. The selection taught by Beadles is inherent because an edge device (i.e. single network device operating system component) is

selected to receive the policy. The selection step is a necessary step that must occur. If there was no selection step it would not be possible for a specific edge device to receive the configuration policy. That is, the configuration policy would never be delivered, if an edge device was not selected.

B) Applicant contends that Beadles does not teach providing the identified network device operating system operation and the prepared data in a callback to the selected one of the several network device operating system components.

In considering B), the Examiner respectfully disagrees. It appears the Applicant has intended for the XML document to be received from the network device operating system component, prepared, and then sent back to the identified network device operating system component. However, it is not clearly claimed where the XML document is being received from. Furthermore, in regards to the callback step, the Examiner interprets the callback to be any communication to the network device operating system component. In this case, sending the configuration policy to the edge device is considered a callback to the edge device taught by Beadles. The Examiner invites the applicant to amend the claim to reflect specifically where the XML document is received and clearly claim that the callback is directed to sending information back to the network device operating system component after an initial communication has taken place.

Conclusion

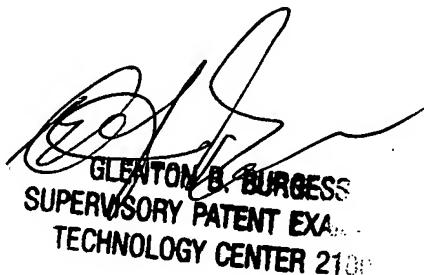
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Philip J. Chea whose telephone number is 571-272-3951. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 6:30-4:00 (1st Friday Off).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Glenn Burgess can be reached on 571-272-3949. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Philip J Chea
Examiner
Art Unit 2153

PJC 12/13/07



GLENTON B. BURGESS
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2153